THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9180. EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1780.

THEATRE ROYAL.

SATURDAY, 8th July current, will be presented, a Tragedy, called,

PERCY:

OR, THE

FALL OF DOUGLAS.

Percy, Mr CUMMINS,
(His first Appearance on this Stage.)
Raby, Mr INCHBALD,
(His first Appearance on this Stage.)
Hubert, Mr HALLION;
Edrick, Mr TAYLOR;
Harcourt, Mr COLBY;
And Douglas, Mr WOODS.
Birtha, Mrs BAILEY;
And Elvina, Mrs INCHBALD,
(Her first Appearance these five Years.)

To which will be added, a Farce (not acted these two years) written by Mr FOOTE, called,

THE AUTHOR.

With an additional Act, (by the Author of *Widow and no Widow*) called,

THE PATRIOTIC BOOKSELLER.

Parts in the first Act by
Mr WILKINSON,
Mr CHARTERIS, Mr HALLION, and Mrs BAILEY.
Cadwalader, Mr WILKINSON;
Governor, Mr TAYLOR;
Young Cape, Mr INCHBALD;
Robin, Mr COLBY;
Printer's Devil, Master CHARTERIS;
And Sprightly, Mr LANE.
Arabella, Mrs WOODS;
And Mrs Cadwalader, (first time) Miss MILLS.

The ORIGINAL PROLOGUE to the Farce by Mr WILKINSON.

N. B. Mr ROSS having entered into an article for the ensuing year with Mr HEAPHY, renders it impossible for Mr WILKINSON to be Manager of the Edinburgh Theatre in future.—Mr WILKINSON thinks it incumbent to declare he is truly grateful for the kind support he was honoured with from the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public in general, the last winter; hopes his endeavours to please at the Races will merit the general approbation and patronage.

Tickets to be had, and places for the boxes taken of Mr Swalwell, at the Office of the Theatre.

WANTED,

A PARTNER for a SURGEON in genteel business, within twenty miles of Edinburgh.

For particulars, apply to Dr Duncan, Physician, Edinburgh.

DESERTED from Lieutenant's Skene's recruiting Party at Brechin, in the county of Angus, one who called himself

MATTHEW GORDON,

From the Bishopprick of Durham.

He enlisted the 20th and deserted the 26th June. He is about 35 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, dark complexioned, has dark brown hair, blue eyes, and a dimple in his chin. He lately travelled the country selling silk handkerchiefs, &c. and when he deserted had on a suit of brown clothes, a light-coloured great coat, and a round hat, with a buckle and garter about it.

Whoever apprehends the above Matthew Gordon, shall receive Two Guineas of Reward, over and above the ordinary allowance for the apprehending of deserters.

QUEENSFERRY, July 3. 1780.

THIS is to inform the Public, That HENRY BLACK, Merchant in Queensferry, has no concern with the Wood and Iron Company, under the firm of *Wallace and Black*; but that the members thereof are, WILLIAM WALLACE shipmaster, and CHARLES BLACK merchant, both in Queensferry. And all persons who are indebted to the said Company are hereby desired to pay their accompts to the said Wallace and Black, who have some good NORWAY DALES, LOGS, and IRON, for SALE, at Queensferry.

WALLACE AND BLACK.

HARD SOPE.

THE Manufacturers of Leith and Abbeyhill finding that the prices of Materials are now considerably lower than they have been for some time past, have therefore come to the resolution of selling Yellow Hard Sope at Fifty-nine Shillings *per Cwt.* three months credit; or Fifty-eight Shillings *per Cwt.* if payment is made within thirty days from the date of the envoice. These prices to take place from 1st July 1780.

INN and STABLES to LET,

AT the bottom of New Street, Cannongate, which may be entered to immediately. The house is commodious, light, and neatly fitted up, consisting of eight fire rooms and a kitchen. Three of the rooms are large; and, by a partition which lifts, two of them can be thrown into one (occasionally) 29 feet long by 19 feet wide.

The stables will accommodate 30 horses, and room for carriages, is of the most easy access, and has a well of good water, with a lead pump.

For particulars, enquire at the house.

N. B. The Stables will be let separately the time of the Races, or till a tenant offer for the whole.

THERE is to be exposed to SALE, by roup, on Tuesday the 11th instant, at the Back Row, back of the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, belonged to the deceased JAMES WALLACE, consisting of Ash, Elm, Chesnut, and Birch. The greatest part of the Ash is very large and fine.—The roup to begin at ten o'clock forenoon.

Those who are indebted to the said James Wallace are desired to make immediate payment, as the accompts and bills of all who do not, will be put into the hands of a writer, for prosecution.

Not to be repeated.

THERE are now selling off, greatly below prime cost, at JOHN MONRO'S Warehouse, north side of the Lawn-market, opposite to the head of Libberton's wynd,

His WHOLE STOCK in TRADE, consisting of Broad Cloths, Hunters Cloths, Duffles, Friezes, Shalloons, Hats, and Stockings; a great assortment of Printed Cottons, Printed Linens, Tweelings, Flannels, Linseys, stripped and figured Dimities, Bombazeens, Dorsateens, and Crapes; with many other articles too tedious to mention. Best superfine Cloths at 14 s. 6 d. per yard, and every other article proportionably low.

As the said John Monro means to retire from business at Martinmas next, if the goods on hand are sold, he entreats those who are indebted to him to pay their accounts between and that time.

THE FARM OF SALTCOATS IN EAST LOTHIAN

TO be LET at Martinmas, consisting of about 100 acres of arable land, with a good orchard and pigeon-house. The house and offices to be made commodious for a tenant or gentleman's family.—Proposals in writing to be given in to Andrew Halyburton writer to the signet; and John Herriot at Gullan will show the ground.

BLACK SILKS and LINENS,

TO be sold by ROBERT PLENDERLEATH, east side of Bridge-Street.—The particulars shall be inserted in a future advertisement.

To be SOLD by public roup, within Jolie's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 19th July current, betwixt the hours of five and seven afternoon,

THE following SUBJECTS lying in Edinburgh and Leith, viz.

LOT I. That LODGING or DWELLING-HOUSE, being the first storey from the ground, of that large tenement of land, on the north side of the Castle-hill, near Ramsay Garden, lately built by John Gow wright, consisting of dining-room and drawing-room, 20 feet by 16 each, three bed-rooms, kitchen, a light closet, two cellars, and other conveniencies.

LOT II. The Tympany, or Garret storey of the said new tenement, consisting of a dining-room, 19½ feet by 14 and nine feet high, three bed-rooms, kitchen, closets, and other conveniencies.

LOT III. The HALF of the FIRST STOREY of that tenement of land in the Kirkgate of Leith, lately built by the said John Gow, as lately possessed by Mrs Fither, consisting of a shop, room, kitchen, closet, cellar, garret, and other conveniences.

LOT IV. The HALF of the SECOND STOREY of the said tenement, consisting of two rooms, kitchen, cellar, and garret, as possessed by Mrs Baird.

LOT V. The THIRD STOREY of the said tenement, consisting of four rooms, two kitchens, two garrets, and two cellars, the one half of which is presently possessed by Mrs Primrose.

LOT VI. The FOURTH STOREY of said tenement, consisting of four rooms, two kitchens, two garrets, and two cellars, possessed by Mr Pitrican and Mr Levan.

LOT VII. A BAKER'S SHOP and OVEN, with a cellar and garret, and a room in the sunk storey of the said tenement.

LOT VIII. The Equal Half of that DWELLING-HOUSE at the head of the West Bow, immediately above the house possessed by Mr Falconer clerk in the Weigh-house, consisting of two rooms, kitchen, closet, and other conveniencies.

Lots V. and VI. are so constructed as to be possessed either by one or two families.

The said John Gow will show the different subjects, to whom, or to Mr Archibald Miller coach-maker, Canongate, or Mr James Mitchell, merchant in Leith, any persons inclining to make a private bargain may apply.

From the London Papers, June 26.

LONDON.

This day a grant to Joseph Flight, of the city of London, merchant, for his new-invented method of making a colour for dyers and callico printers; and also,

A grant to John Dicas, of Liverpool, brandy merchant, for his new-invented method of constructing the Hydrometer with a sliding rule adapted thereto, passed the Great Seal.

Several public and private bills will receive the royal assent, by virtue of a commission under the Great Seal, on Monday next.

This day the House of Peers broke up at seven o'clock, and adjourned till Monday next.

The longitude bill, the whale fishery bill, the coffee bill, the bill to restrain the carrying of copper in bars coast ways, and the Catworth inclosure bill, were read a third time and passed.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S.

The Triumph man of war, with the fleet that sail'd from Corke the 31st of March, arrived safe, and joined Admiral Rodney.

The Ellen, Borowdale, of Liverpool, after an engagement of two hours, has taken and carried into Antigua, the 13th ult. a Spanish sloop of 16 guns, and 100 men.

The Eolus, in coming down the river St Laurence, received damage.

The Aurora, Jackson, from Bermudas, is arrived at Whitehaven, after being taken and ransomed for 6000 l.

On the 29th ult. several vessels from Brazil fell in with a fleet of seven sail of the British line of battle ships, being then in latit. 37 or 38, about 50 leagues to the eastward of the Western Islands, one of which vessels was boarded by the America man of war; they were steering to the W. S. W. one ship had carried away the foretopmast-head. The Brazil vessels arrived at Lisbon on the 9th instant, gave the above account.

The Active cutter of 18 guns and 49 men, is taken and sent into Brest by the Gloire frigate and a cutter.

The Fanny, Tuckey, from Lisbon for Newfoundland, is taken and carried into Bayonne.

The Endeavour, French, from Waterford, is arrived at Portsmouth, she was taken on Wednesday last, about four leagues from Dunnose, by a French privateer of six guns, and ransomed for 850 guineas.

The Alert privateer of Liverpool, Captain Chapman, was taken the 10th instant, by the Venus, a French frigate of 40 guns, and carried into L'Orient.

The Libertas Dulcior Auro, Snodahl, from Dublin to Naples, is taken by the Spaniards.

Greenock 23. Monday last, two large French privateers appeared in the Chaps of Clyde, and took several vessels; some of which are arrived here after being ransomed, and the privateers moved off with impunity, notwithstanding there are two frigates and an armed ship or two stationed about the Chaps of the north Channel. A French privateer of 20 guns, supposed to be a consort of the two former, lately ran on some rocks in the Highlands, when in chace of a brig from the Baltic, and was beat to pieces.

The Betsey, ——, and all the fleet from the Sound, are safe arrived in the River.

Bristol 26. The Jupiter privateer, Capt. Maschall, spoke the following ships, viz. On the 14th of April with the Dart privateer of Dartmouth; on the 3d inst. with the brigantine Preston, of Liverpool, for Africa; and on the 14th ditto, with the Two Brothers, Shephard, of ditto, for ditto; all well.

By the latest accounts from Paris, we learn, that accounts were just received of a third action having been fought between Sir George Rodney, and Monsr de Guichen, on the 22d of May, in which the English Admiral had gained a complete victory, having taken or destroyed the principal part of the French squadron.

Whether the above account be true or not, a few days will probably shew; it is by no means improbable that such an event should have happened, because it was evident from Captain la Forey's letter to the Admiralty, that Rodney was determined not to let the enemy get into Port Royal without risquing a general engagement: and it was impossible the St Kitt's packet could have learnt the circumstance, had it happened, because when she sailed, they knew there, nothing more of the English fleet than its going in search of the enemy, which accounts for no letters being brought over by the packet from any officer in Sir George Rodney's fleet.

The report of the capture of thirty St Domingo-men by Commodore Walsingham, was yesterday confirmed almost to a moral certainty by Mr Robinson, Secretary to the Treasury, has received several accounts of that fortunate event, in letters from different quarters. And Mr Maine the banker received a letter from a Lieutenant Fox, on board the fleet commanded by Admiral Geary, who mentioned that piece of good news on the authority of certain merchantmen, who had spoke with the fleet. Mr Fox, in his letter to Mr Maine, adds the following postscript:—"Just as I am going to fold up this letter, a gentleman has come on board this ship, who has been on board the Prudente frigate lying off Falmouth, with a prize, a St Domingo-man, which is one of the St Domingo fleet, consisting of 40 sail, and of which I can assure you, on the testimony of the crew of the prize ship, 30 were taken by Walsingham; so that only nine out of 40 French West-Indiamen have escaped." Admiralty have not yet received an official account of the above capture, but are in hourly expectation of it.

The valuable convoy and reinforcements, necessary for the preservation of our West India possessions, which sailed from Torbay, under the convoy of Commodore Walsingham, on the 27th of last May, are thought to be in imminent danger of a surprize from the four squadrons of French and Spanish ships that sailed from Cadiz, Ferrol, and Brest, in the beginning of the same month, amounting in all to thirty-three sail of the line. It is a great misfortune that the Commodore, when he attempted to sail from Torbay, in the beginning of May, did not make his passage good; which he might have done, in the same manner as Monsr de Ternay did from Brest, since Torbay is situated near the entrance of the Channel, and the wind continued fair for sixty hours. This unfortunate delay, which has supplied our enemies with so favourable an opportunity of doing us a signal mischief, was, it is said, entirely owing to the captains of the merchant and transport ships in the fleet, who had strayed into the neighbouring towns and villages, where they were taking their pleasures. The Commodore should have served them in the same manner as Admiral Rodney did the captains of ships under his convoy in last December; he failed at the minute the wind was fair, and left behind him every captain, or master of ship, who was not on board to obey the signals.

Important advices are expected every hour from Admiral Geary, who is now cruizing off Brest, and in all probability must intercept some of the flying squadrons of French or Spaniards coming from or returning to that port.

General Fawcit is just arrived from Germany, having completed his negociations for fresh supplies of German troops.

When the drawing-room was over yesterday, Lords Germaine and Amherst, with Gen. Sir John Irwin, held a conference with his Majesty, on the departure of the latter for Ireland, as Commander in Chief of the forces there; and this morning Sir John set off with a very grand retinue.

Lieutenant-Governor Bull is making preparations to set off for Charlestown; and the old gentleman is in excellent spirits, and hopes to see peace re-established through all the American continent soon; to the satisfaction of both Great Britain and the Colonists.

On Monday his Majesty's frigate Prudent, with sick men from the fleet in the Channel, arrived at Falmouth, and sailed again for the fleet.

Yesterday advice was received at Lloyd's, that his Majesty's frigate the Squirrel, Captain Percy, was safe arrived at Cowes, with all the fleet of transports, laden with provisions, from Waterford, after a short passage.

The trial of Lord George Gordon is expected to come on in about ten days at St Margaret's Hill, the King having, by his prerogative, a power to command the special commissioners to try persons charged with high treason in any county he thinks proper, though the overt act be not laid therein in the indictment: The last similar commission was executed in the same place.

Lord George Gordon is constantly employed, from morning till night, in the study of the state trials, which, though 24 volumes in folio, he says, he does not despair of getting through, previous to his trial.

The Duke of Richmond is down at Goodwood, his Grace's house in Sussex, Lord Shelburne at Bath, and Lord Effingham at York; so that the opposition is much weakened in the Upper House during the remainder of the present Session.

Extract of a letter from New York, May 19.

"The Indians have struck great terror into the inhabitants on the frontiers of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and this Province. They make it their particular business to destroy all the grist mills they meet with, in return for the cruel and wanton destruction of their houses, and crops of corn, committed in their country by the rebel army last year under General Sullivan. The rebels are truly in a wretched condition, almost destitute of every thing needful, and to all appearance a famine must ensue among them. Many thousands of acres of wheat in the several Provinces have been ploughed up, and sowed again with summer grain. The severity of the winter, which has been more extreme than has ever been known in this country, has in a great measure ruined their crops of wheat. Some naval prisoners lately exchanged, have come into this place, and brought with them their rations allowed by the rebel State of Pennsylvania, which consists of 15 dried clams (a shell fish), and 16 ounces of flour per day.

"The disaffection of the people to the rebel states every day encreases. The people of Paxton, and other parts of Lancaster country, have presented a memorial to the Assembly, declaring the law which enforces the payment of taxes to be iniquitous and oppressive, and that as they had been taught to oppose *one King* in the imposition of a *moderate tax*, they would resist *many* in imposing *enormous taxes*. In the front of their memorial was drawn a tomahawk of a hatchet, in black ink, and in parts stained with red, to represent blood, with this inscription: "Look at this!"

From the London Gazette, July 1.

Admiralty-Office, July 1. 1780.

EXTRACT of a letter from Admiral Sir George Brydges Rodney, Bart. to John Laforey, Esq; Commissioner of his Majesty's navy at Antigua, dated on board the Sandwich, at sea, St Lucia W. by N. about ten leagues, May 16. 1780, and transmitted by the Commissioner to Mr Stephens, in a letter dated the 19th.

SIR,

I HAVE been this instant favoured with your two letters of the 9th of this month, which found me about ten leagues to windward of St Lucia, turning after the enemy's fleet, in order to bring them to battle. I sailed from Gros Islet in quest of it so long ago as Saturday was sennight, and have been in sight of them for this week past. We have been several times so near that an engagement seemed inevitable; but they have, by the advantage of their windward station, and the superiority of the sailing of their ships, been able to avoid it till last night, when the van of our and the rear of their fleet came to an action, as they passed on different tacks.

Had not the wind fallen off several points after I tacked, the last manœuvre I made had given me the wind of them, without which I find it will be impossible to effect it.

The Albion, (the leading ship) from having several ships upon her, has had a good many men killed and wounded, but is not otherwise materially hurt; no more than Admiral Rowley, nor the three or four ships of his division which were engaged. Several of the enemy's ships were so roughly handled, that they have taken themselves considerably to windward, and are now at a distance on our weather bow.

Naples, June 6. By accounts from Sicily we learn, that, on the 19th of last month, Mount Ætna began to discharge a lava from a new mouth within three or four miles from its crater. The lava had divided into three branches, the largest of which was about a quarter of a mile in breadth, and had run about fourteen miles, and destroyed a fine wood and two villages. As its direction was towards Catania, (from which it is only about twelve miles distant) and as it advanced a mile in 24 hours, the inhabitants of that city, so often destroyed by eruptions of Ætna, begin to be alarmed. The earthquakes had not ceased, which makes it probable that the eruption of Mount Ætna will be still more considerable. The inhabitants of Messina have been forced to quit the town, and encamp in its neighbourhood.

Vienna, June 14. By a courier from Mohilow we learn, that his Imperial Majesty arrived there in perfect health several days sooner than he had calculated; and that the Empress of Russia had likewise arrived at Mohilow on the 4th instant.

[This Gazette likewise contains dutiful and loyal addresses to the King from the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of Exeter; from the Mayor and Commonalty of the city of New Sarum; and, from the Mayor, Bailiffs, Burgesses, and other inhabitants of the town of Northampton.]

From the London Papers, July 1.

Brest, June 9. A convoy of seven victuallers sailed this day for the fleet under M. de Guichen, escorted by one 74 gun ship, a frigate, and a cutter.

Paris, June 22. Our intelligencers are this day thrown into the greatest consternation. No doubt was entertained of the raising of the siege of Charlestown, of the death of General Clinton, or of the retreat of the English army to Savannah; every thing seemed to assure success in America; we had formed the highest expectations; but, alas! it was only an illusion, which is just now removed by the appearance of the Gazette Extraordinary of the Court of London. The news of the success of General Clinton, the taking of Charlestown, has been a thunderbolt to our news-mongers, who are struck to such a degree, that they are almost ready to believe that the British Ministry take a delight in sporting with them. We begin to be afraid that we have not been much less deceived by our accounts from the West Indies. No relation yet from M. de Guichen of the engagement of the 17th of April!

Vienna, June 24. They write from Venice, that the Nofani, who was elected Procurator of St Mark about three months since, has been put under arrest, and conducted to the citadel of Verona, though there is no precedent of any of his predecessors having ever been imprisoned. It is added, that the Advocate Contarini was arrested at the same time, and sent to another fortress.

LONDON.

It is said that the Duke of N. has actually received a letter from France, giving an account of a third engagement between Admiral Rodney and Count de Guichen, in the West Indies, in which the latter had five ships sunk, and three taken.

The report gains ground, that advices have been received in France of a third action between Sir George Rodney and Monsr. de Guichen, on the 22d of May, when the English Admiral had gained a victory, and taken or destroyed several of the French squadron.

It is currently reported, and generally believed, that advices are received by the Dutch mail of a thorough change having taken place in the Spanish Ministry.

Many private letters by the foreign mails speak in terms, as if matters were certainly putting into training to procure a general peace, which, according to these accounts, will probably be brought about in the course of the next winter.

On Wednesday next three mails will be made up at the General Post-Office, viz. one for New York, one for South Carolina, and the other for the West Indies.

The present situation of American affairs (says a correspondent) prognosticates the truth of repeated assertions, that vigorous exertions on the one hand, seconded by a branch of the palm extended freely with the other, were the only means of bringing about a reconciliation with America. These measures have been at last pursued, and there is reason to hope the happy effects of peace and commerce will soon follow, to the general emolument and welfare of the contending parties.

How must the breast of every Englishman exult with becoming pride (says a correspondent) when he reflects on the mighty powers of this little kingdom, favoured, as one may truly say, by Heaven! Opposed by a host of powers united with an empire in rebellion, unaided by a single ally, (for all the neighbouring nations stood aloof, trembling with doubt and fear for our existence) she stems the torrent, and bursts her thunder on her foes, and crushes the most formidable rebellion, at the enormous distance of three thousand miles!

Yesterday afternoon their Majesties set out for Kew, where they propose to stay till Wednesday.

Yesterday the Carolina merchants gave a very elegant dinner to Lord George Germaine, and others of the Ministers of Sate, at the London tavern.

This morning some dispatches were received at Lord G. Germaine's office from Newfoundland, by which we learn, that the fleet which sailed from Waterford last April are all safe arrived under convoy.

Yesterday ten more ships were stuck up in the Royal Exchange, for Charlestown, South Carolina.

Private advices from Paris say, that orders are gone to all the camps on the sea coast, which amount to near 100,000 men, to hold themselves in readiness to embark at the shortest notice, and that it was reported that M. d'Artois was appointed to a principal command therein, at his own requisition.

A large body of Spanish forces have marched upon the frontiers of Portugal, and a peremptory answer has been at the same time demanded from the Court of Portugal by the Spanish Ministry there, to the request made by the Court of Madrid, that English ships of war, of every denomination, shall be refused admittance into the Portuguese harbours. A similar step was taken by the Spanish Government soon after the beginning of our last war with Spain, and produced in the issue an invasion of Portugal by the Spaniards. A copy of the late Spanish declaration, which is dated May 23, 1780, has been delivered by the Court of Portugal to our envoy at Lisbon, and was immediately sent home by the Milford frigate.

We have advices from Madrid, that Mr Jay has failed both with Government and the merchants, in the loan he was soliciting of 400,000 dollars in specie, for the use and on the security of Congress, and that he is preparing to return to America; the loan being the chief object of his appearance there.

A letter from Petersburgh says, "Our fleet under Admiral Greig is most completely manned, and have full six months provisions on board. The English Ambassador, and the merchants of his nation, and their ships, are indulged with particular marks of the Empress's notice; and I assure you are higher in the esteem of the Court than any other nation."

A Spanish ship of 350 tons, called the M. S. Guadarama de Guadaran, S. Gravina, loaded chiefly with provisions, bound from Bilboa to Cadiz, is taken by the Phœnix privateer; and carried into Lisbon. The above intelligence came by a Portuguese ship which is arrived at Dover.

Extract of a letter from Providence, one of the Bahama Islands, May 1.

"Since our landing here and retaking this island from the Americans, the inhabitants have more than trebled the number we then were, so many having come with their property from the Colonies of Georgia, both Carolinas, and Maryland, on account of the severity of the Congress laws, and the depreciation of their money. Many came to be concerned in our privateers, both as sharers, as well as to serve on board them. We have now five sail at sea, and during last month, they sent in no less than nine prizes, great or small, some of them very valuable; two especially that came from Old France, and were bound to Carolina."

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at New York, dated Sandy-Hook, May 21. 1780.

"The army has not yet taken the field. The rebels in this quarter seldom molest us; and when they do appear, their numbers are so inconsiderable, that they retreat at the approach of any detachment. The Guadaloupe arrived here yesterday from the West Indies. In her way she took a Spanish ship of 22 guns, an American privateer, and three other prizes, which she brought in safe. She also brought an account that Admiral Parker had engaged the French fleet, and had taken and destroyed five sail of the line, and were in pursuit of the rest when the Guadaloupe sailed."

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, June 7.

"I could not miss the opportunity of the Milford frigate returning to England, without communicating to you a horrid massacre committed by some Spanish banditti in this neighbourhood. The Swedish brig Patriot, Jens Paulsen master, sailed from this river the 2d instant, bound for Genoa; a quantity of tobacco was shipped on board her, by a party of Spanish contrabandists, cleared out for Genoa, but, by a private agreement with the master, was to be delivered out to them as soon as the vessel got out to sea. In consequence, soon after she got over the bar, she lay to, when five boats came on board, with about sixty of the contrabandists; the master, not suspecting any bad intention, was preparing to deliver them their property, when they seized him, and nine cabin passengers, some of whom had considerable sums of money on board; they tied them, and put them in the cabin, leaving a party there to rob them of their money, valuable clothes, &c. The others on deck secured the common passengers, and forced the sailors to open the hatches, and loaded their boats with tobacco, sarsaparilla, jesuits bark, cassa, &c. When they had plundered the ship, they murdered eighteen Italian passengers, and eleven of the crew.

"One of the sailors, who had the good luck to slide into the sea unperceived, and continued some hours in the water, was taken up by a fishing-boat, and brought here. As soon as he landed, he made the matter known to the Swedish Consul, who having had advice that a Swedish vessel was ashore on Cape Spichel, set off immediately for the said place, a few leagues distant from hence. On his arrival he found the Patriot, which, though scuttled by the murderers, the winds had driven there; the decks were full of blood and mangled bodies; the master and nine passengers lay dead in the cabin, mangled and butchered, one of them a priest; the crew lay dead about the deck; one passenger, mortally wounded, had breath enough to confirm the horrid massacre before he expired; a boy, who was fortunate enough to hide himself in the hold, and remained unnoticed, corroborated the melancholy narration.

"As soon as the Court was informed thereof, orders were sent to the coast, and to the frontiers, to make a strict search for the authors of this massacre; and a courier was sent to Madrid to acquaint the Court thereof, for the better securing the authors. In consequence whereof a number of the said Spanish contrabandists are already secured; and it is believed the principal abettors will soon be brought to condign punishment."

Extract of a letter from the Hague, June 23.

"It is reported that six men who escaped out of Newgate when that prison was burnt, and had taken refuge in this country, have been seized at the request of the English Government, and confined in the Gavengen Poort at the Hague.

"Although the greatest alacrity is used for building and fitting out the ships of war agreed upon and ordered by the States, yet the enlisting of sailors goes on very slowly."

A correspondent expresses great satisfaction that the prosecutions at the Old Bailey do not discover that there was any preconcerted plan, which produced the dreadful conflagration that took place among the riots: The Protestant associators raised the multitude, and the lovers of mischief seized the opportunity.

None of the rioters who were confined in Newgate when that prison was broke open, and then escaped, have been apprehended. The young man who was taken in the cloaths of the Sardinian Ambassadour, and whose parents offered 1500l. bail for him, which was refused, has written home to his father, acquainting him of his being safe arrived at Amsterdam, there to wait the determination of Government as to his case, and the rest who were concerned in the riot.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE OLD BAILEY.

Thursday, Thomas Hall was indicted for unlawfully beginning to pull down the house of Robert Gilbert Cox, Esq; on the 6th of June.

John Debar, a constable, deposed, That he was in Queen Street at eleven at night, on the 6th of June, and saw a number of rioters bringing Mr Cox's furniture from his house, and burning them. He saw a man in a blue jacket, with an iron bar in his hand, knocking out the brick-work of the house; he believed the prisoner to be the man, but would not be positive.

The prisoner, in his defence, called

William Bailey, who deposed, That he was a day-labourer, worked with Mr Willan, as did Hall, who lay at Paddington in a hay-loft with him, on the 6th of June,—was there from nine at night till three or four in the morning; and they were locked in all night by the hostler.

——— Clarke deposed to the same purpose.

Mr Willan, a contractor for horses with Government deposed, That he had warned his men not to go into the riots, and he could safely swear the prisoner was not out, for his servants were called over night and morning, and the prisoner was not absent when called on the 6th.

Mr Justice Nares said, That there was no necessity to trouble the Jury with a charge, and they instantly gave their verdict,—NOT GUILTY.

Patrick Lawless, for a highway robbery.

Thomas Large deposed, He was robbed in a coach, in company with four persons, none of whom were present—does not know who robbed him; but they threatened to blow his brains out.

Thomas Chaloner deposed, He was behind the coach, and saw the prisoner and another rob the passengers. It was a darkish night. The robbers were about three minutes at the coach. He was positive to the prisoner, but could not discern the colour of his clothes.

Henry Oliver deposed, He was the coachman, he could not swear to the identity.

The prisoner, in his defence, called his mother, who proved his being in bed on the 5th of June, which night she remembered, on account of the King's birth-day being then kept; and to his character called three respectable persons, who deposed he was honest, industrious, and supported his aged mother.

The Jury gave their verdict—NOT GUILTY.

One was convicted of felony, viz. William Smith, for stealing four pewter dishes, the property of George Rawson.

Richard Wilson was tried for stopping Edward Webb on the highway, at the bottom of Gray's-inn lane, and wounding him with a cutlass; but an alibi being proved, and the prosecutor not swearing positively to his person, he was acquitted, but detained on an indictment for rioting.

Yesterday, sixteen prisoners were convicted at the Old Bailey, three of whom were capitally convicted, viz.

Dennis Reardon, for feloniously assaulting Alice his wife, and, with a rusty saw, sawing her head and neck, thereby giving her several mortal wounds, of which she instantly died. He was condemned to be hanged, and his body anatomized.

2. Elisabeth Breeze, for feloniously breaking open the dwelling-house of Mary Sherman, in the day time, and stealing a silk cloke, a petticoat, &c.

3. William Pateman, for assembling himself with a great number of persons, to the terror of the people, at the house of Robert Charlton, in Coleman Street, and being present at, and feloniously assisting in unlawfully demolishing part of the house and goods, and furniture of the said Mr Charlton.

William Barry, James White, and others, prosecutors for the Crown, deposed, That the prisoner, on the 7th day of June, was amongst the mob, at Mr Charlton's house, where he rung a bell; and came twice up to the carriage of Mr Alderman Bull; that he assisted in throwing the furniture out of the windows, pulling down the wainscot, &c. and wore a blue cockade in his hat. Some of the witnesses also deposed, That they saw him go about collecting money from different persons and houses.

It was further deposed, that the mob, when they first collected at Mr Charlton's house, were not more than eight or nine, one of whom was the prisoner, but they soon increased their number to three or four hundred: That they pulled down part of the house, and loaded the goods on carts; in which the prisoner was very active, as also in pulling down the inside of the house;—that three remarkable active men appeared among the mob, two in white frocks, and the prisoner.

The prisoner's defence went entirely to character, which was extraordinary good, and supported by the evidence of several reputable persons, who had known him since his coming to London, which was but nine months ago.

The Recorder recapitulated the evidence, and the Jury found the prisoner GUILTY.

Mr Recorder informed the persons attending, that the Court, for convenience of the prisoners and prosecutors, had determined not to try any person indicted in consequence of the late riots till Monday, when they would go on regularly according to the finding of the bills of indictment by the Grand Jury; and in the mean time would proceed upon the ordinary business.

Seven prisoners were then convicted of grand larceny, one of petit larceny, and five acquitted.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, July 1.

"Information was this day received in town, by the way of France, that Admiral Rodney had engaged the French fleet a third time, in the West India station, and that his success was considerable, he having taken TWO *seventy-four gun ships*, and destroyed FOUR others. These were so many circumstances concurred to render this report probable, that it was generally believed at most of our coffee-houses round the 'Change. If this should prove true, there is no doubt but the remainder of the enemy's fleet are left in so shattered a condition, that they will prove an easy conquest to our brave Admiral if he should be fortunate enough to fall in with them again.

"There were not any rioters tried to-day at the Old Bailey; the very interesting trial of Mr Mascal the apothecary, is fixed for Monday next. It is truly astonishing to observe the quiet and uninterrupted manner in which the business at that place has been conducted during the present sessions. From the complexion of the times a few weeks ago, any one would have been naturally led to imagine, that it could not be possible ever to see tranquility restored to London; but the mob seem now most effectually dispersed."

This day, it was unanimously resolved upon by the Magistrates and Town Council, that a dutiful address should be transmitted to the King, congratulating his Majesty on the suppression of the late riots in London, and the success of his arms at Charlestown and elsewhere. The address was ordered to be presented by the Right Honourable Sir Laurence Dundas, Baronet, the City's representative in Parliament.

On the 28th ult. died at Easter Elchies, John Grant of Gellovie, much and justly regretted.

On Friday last, the Magistrates and Council of Aberdeen were pleased to appoint Arthur Masson, A. M. to succeed Mr Donaldson as Teacher of French in that city.

Tuesday last, at a pro re nata meeting of the Synod of Angus and Mearns held at Forfar, the question relative to licencing Mr John Shank, remitted to the Synod by last General Assembly, was determined by a majority of 26 to 7. Mr Shank was allowed to be licenced; after which the Presbytery of Fordoun met, and having licensed him to

preach the Gospel, received and sustained a presentation in his favour, from the Viscount of Arbuthnot, to the Church and Paris of Arbuthnot.

Saturday the 24th, a fine boy of two years old fell over a high precipice upon a rock near Kineff, and was killed. No sign of a bruise upon him, but a small scratch on the back of his head. About twelve years ago, the child's father had his eldest son fall over within twenty paces of the same place, and was drowned. Two years after the man built his house, and took some ground just at the top of the heugh, and last spring his only cow fell over and was killed.

Monday se'ennight, William Ross, a quarrier at Rubieslaw, near Aberdeen, was crushed to death by part of the quarry having fallen in upon him.

Yesterday se'ennight, a country lad, going to gather dulse, took the opportunity of a cart with two horses, which was going to cross the Dee, for his passage, but by taking the water at a wrong place, he and one of the horses were unluckily drowned.

Same day, near Banff, one William Duncan, riding on the shafts of his cart, the horses accidentally took fright, threw him off, and was killed on the spot.

On Friday last, a herd-boy was drowned in Don, as he was bathing near the wawkmill of Grandhome, and the miller's daughter, a girl of about 16 years of age, who had gone into his assistance, unfortunately shared his fate.

Yesterday afternoon, about six o'clock, a woman calling herself Margaret Macnair, was apprehended in a stable belonging to Sir Alexander Dick of Prestonfield, Bart. She had stolen from off a servant's bed in the house, three pair of blankets and a half sheet. This woman is an old offender, and was committed to the tolbooth here, last night by warrant of the Sheriff.

Extract of a letter from on board the Emperor privateer, of Liverpool, dated at sea the 8th ult.

"On the 22d of April we fell in with the Romney man of war, Commodore Johnston, who insisted on pressing twelve of our men, but the crew were all determined to die rather than be impressed on the high seas. Captain Wilson went on board the Romney with his commission, and was detained; they hailed our Lieutenant, and insisted on him sending the men on board, otherwise they would sink him; she lay by us all night, and in the morning they brought our Captain on board, and took twelve men, whom he, with much difficulty, persuaded to go. We have lost six of our men, who died of a putrid fever, but thank God the crew are now all healthy. Our second mate unfortunately fell overboard and was drowned, every effort to save his life proving ineffectual. We are now cruising off the Western Isles, and hope to meet an enemy."

Extract of a letter from the Rigg, (Graitney-green parish) July 1.

"On Thursday, while some people were casting peats in this neighbourhood, a female child, about five years old, having followed its mother to the moss, and going too near the edge of a pit, fell over, and unfortunately lighting on a pen-knife which it had in its hand, and with which it had been at play, cut its throat in so shocking a manner as to occasion immediate death. This accident happened in presence of the disconsolate mother and some other workers, who were incapable, till too late, of affording any assistance."

CAMPS AND CANTONMENTS IN ENGLAND, 1780.

Generals who command.	Regiments,	Destination.
Lieuts. Gen. Pierson and Fraser at Tunbridge.	52d, 59th, 65th, Five regiments of Militia, three small corps of ditto attached to the Artillery,	Near Dartford, Kent
	6th regiment of Foot,	Rye, Sussex.
	Two regiments Militia,	[stings. Westfield, near Has-
	Thirteen Foot, and three regiments Militia,	Near Tunbridge, Kent.
	69th Foot, and three regiments Militia,	Derking, Surry.
	For Duty on Prisoners of War,	
	Two regiments Militia,	City and barrack of Winchester.
	Flintshire Regiment of Militia,	Milford-Haven.
	Monmouth,	Bristol.
	Worcestershire,	Shrewsbury.
Lieut. Gen. Parker.	2d, 18th, 45th, Six regiments Militia, and two small corps ditto attached to the Royal Artillery,	Tip Free Heath, near Waltham, Essex.
	Second battalion of 1st Foot, and two regiments Militia,	Danbury, Essex.
	West Essex Militia,	St Osyth, ditto.
Major Gen. Style.	22d Dragoons,	Manchester.
	Cheshire,	Liverpool.
	Glamorganshire,	Preston, &c.
	Lancashire,	Chester.
	Westmoreland,	Whitehaven.
	Remaining Corps in Quarters.	
	Isle of Wight and Shropshire,	Isle of Wight.
	Eggerton,	Ipswich and Landguard Fort.
	Colonel White's regiment,	Guernsey.
	——— Reed's ditto,	Jersey.
	——— Stanton's ditto,	Not yet disposed of.
Major Gen. Calcraft.	Two regiments of Militia,	Chatham Lines.
	Two ditto of ditto,	Ditto barracks.
	One ditto of ditto,	Ditto town.
	Cinque Port Corps regiment,	Dover Castle.
	West Middlesex,	Dover Town.
Lt. Gen. Monkton.	14th Foot, and four regiments Militia,	Portsmouth.
	Two regiments Militia,	Hilsey Barracks.
	One ditto ditto,	Portsmouth Town.
Lieut. Gen. Haviland.	1st Battalion 1st Foot, 75th ditto. Six regiments Militia, two small corps ditto attached to the Artillery,	Plymouth.
	Two regiments Militia.	Ditto Barracks.
	One ditto ditto,	Ditto Town.
	One ditto ditto,	Falmouth.
	50th Foot,	Torbay.
Lord Adam Gordon.	21st Dragoons,	Durham, Sunderland, &c.
	10th Foot,	Newcastle, and Tynemouth.
	Durham Militia,	Berwick.
	Lincolnshire, South,	Beverly, &c.
	Norfolk, West,	Scarbro & Whitby.
	Suffolk, West,	Hull.

The Silver Club, given by the City of Edinburgh, is to be played for on Leith Links on Saturday next, the 8th instant.

The President and Council of the Royal Company of Archers take this method of informing the Members of the Company, That Monday next, the 10th instant, is the Anniversary Meeting to shoot for the Silver Arrow given by the Good Town of Edinburgh, and to request their attendance at Archers Hall, at twelve o'clock, in order to go to Bruntsfield Links, and afterwards to dine. Dinner at three o'clock. And it is particularly requested the members will attend, without further notice.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYDS, *July 1.*

The Golden Eagle privateer, Captain Scott, of London, was taken the 2d of June, by the General Pickering of Salem, and carried into Bilboa.

The Liberty, Spencer, from Christiansand, is arrived at Port Rush, after having been chaced by four privateers, one of which was lost in the pursuit.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

AT this time, when so important a matter as the removing the Slaughtering Houses from their present situation, in the very heart of the city, is in agitation, it is the right of every inhabitant to be well informed, and to give his opinion on a point where his own health, and that of the whole community, is so nearly concerned. It would be wasting words to expatiate on the present improper situation, and the meek toleration of the citizens of the Good Town, in suffering so long a most grievous nuisance in the very centre of the metropolis! The time is now come when a removal of this nuisance is at last thought expedient: And the great question on which the point at present, as we are informed, rests, is, To what place the slaughtering houses shall be removed?

Were the question to be determined at large, and without restriction or limitation, it would be no difficult matter to fix on a proper place, without the liberties of the city. But it is said, that the butchers, or fleshers, are an ancient corporation, endowed with certain rights and privileges which cannot be infringed, or taken from them; and particularly, that they are possessed *of a charter from the Crown*, containing a right and privilege to kill beeves, &c. *within the town*, for the supply of the market. Supposing the case to be so, I think the conclusion, that they cannot be removed, may be denied, and that this proposition, on the contrary, may be maintained, That no private right whatever can be used or exercsd, to the hurt, or endangering of the health, of the public: And that this is the case in the present question, it is believed, no body will venture to dispute.

If the corporation of butchers are in possession of any such grant from the Crown, as is above mentioned, which I doubt to be the case, let them produce it. In the mean time, I beg leave, for the information of my fellow-citizens, to recite the heads of two public acts of Parliament touching this matter.

Above 200 years ago, it would seem that, on the east side of Leith Wynd, without the Netherbow Port, there had been waste grounds which were occupied by fleshers, who there had their slaughtering houses: That at that very time this practice, though without the walls of the city, yet being so near, and within the privileges, was reckoned such a nuisance, that by act of Parliament of King James V. that Prince prohibits the same. The words of the act, 14th March 1540, are, "And because the *wittie* that cummis be *slaying of flesh* be the flesh-"ours dwelland on the east side (of Leith Wynd) *and tuming entrailles* "*of beasts, generand corruption:* It as therefore ordained, that the samen "be forbidden be the Provost and Baillies of Edinburgh and Canongare, "under the pain of confiscation of all sic flesh slain be them in man-"ner forsaid."

There can be little doubt, that, during the life of James V. care would be taken by that spirited Prince, to inforce and keep in observance a law so necessary for the police of a great city, and with which the health of the community was so nearly concerned. But his premature death happening within three years after this act, the long minority of his daughter Queen Mary, the troubles and confusion during her reign, and the succeeding long minority of King James VI. all these intervening, it is not to be wondered if the penalty, in the above wise act of Parliament, was, by degrees, relaxed, and at length the act itself came to be disregarded altogether.

The regulating the Police, and superintending the laws in every royal burgh, is the province of the Magistrates. But, as these are annually elected, and by the heads of corporations, who make a part of the Council, we need not be surprised at the remissness often of the former, in correcting abuses which are introduced by the latter for their convenience, though contrary to good order, the police of the burgh, or even the health and safety of the community!

Before the Union of the two Crowns, and while our monarchs resided in the metropolis, the Police of Edinburgh must have been a material object of attention. But, from that æra, and that of King James the Sixth's going to England in the 1603, of course the strict observance of that police must have greatly relaxed. In the year 1618 it appears that many abuses had crept in; and that the above salutary act of James V. had come to be totally disregarded. For correcting the above, and other abuses, which appear to have been introduced by the Societies of Baxters, Brewers, Fleshers, and Candlemakers, who are specially mentioned in the following statute, an act of Privy Council was issued, of this date, [17th Feb. 1618] and which, by a public act of Parliament of King James VI. August 1621, was solemnly ratified by the King, and States of Parliament.——With respect to the Baxters and Brewers, the ground of complaint against them, as mentioned in the act, was their building stacks of heather, broom, or whins in the heart of the burgh, by which a dreadful fire had happened in Peebles Wynd in the year 1584. Then the act of Parliament proceeds thus:

—"There is another shameful abuse, which, although it be not so "fearful and dangerous as the other, yet it is noisome to the whole "civil and honest neighbours, and to all the nobility and country peo-"ple, which come hither for their private adoes, and withal *is detestia-"ble in the sight of strangers, corrupteth the air*, and *carrieth many dis-"graceful and shameful imputations against the said burgh*,—to wit the o-"verfight which is given to candle-makers to keep their shops and hou-"ses where they melt their tallow in the heart of the said burgh, *and "to fleshers to keep their slaughter-shops within the town*, and to tume the "filth thereof upon the high streets, and in open vennels and closses. "—For removing of the which abuses, so dangerous and disgraceful to "the said burgh, the King's Majesty, with advice, &c. has command-"ed and ordained,"—[Here follows prohibition of the above abuses of stacking of heather, or other fuel, &c. within the burgh.]

Then the act proceeds thus:—"And that no fleshers shall be suffer-"ed, by themselves or their servants, to keep any slaughter-houses "*within this burgh*, nor to tume the blood and filth of their slaughtered "goods upon the streets, or in closses or veunels;—and that the flesh-"ers shall provide themselves of slaughter-houses, at the *North Loch "side*, where they may have the use of the water for the away-taking "of the filth of their slaughtered goods,—under the pain of 500 "pounds to be incurred by every flesher, so often as he shall fail;— "and the Provost and Bailies are commanded to have special care to "see the act precisely and inviolably kept, as they shall answer to the "King's Majesty," &c.

In the words of this statute, there appears to be some ambiguity, which may afford a pretence of argument, That the butchers have a right to continue their slaughtering houses where they presently are, at the side of the North Loch. This, consistent with the obvious meaning of the act, cannot be the case. The act, in express words, prohibits fleshers from having slaughter-houses within the burgh, and orders these to be removed to the side of the North Loch, for the convenience of the water in carrying off the filth. It is plain, therefore, that at the date of the act, the side of the North Loch must have been reckoned without the precincts of the town. 2dly, As their removal to the North-loch side, is declared to be on account of having the water of the Loch to carry off the filth, as the Loch is now drained, the small stripe of water which runs from it, every body must be sensible, is altogether insufficient for carrying away the putrid filth of such a number of slaughtering-houses that is required in this great city, now daily encreasing, and augmented both in its extent, and in the number of its inhabitants, more than triple, it is believed, of what it was 200 years ago; these slaughter-houses of course, therefore, consistent with the above act, must remove. But let us even suppose, that the words "*within the burgh*," had not been in the act of Parliament, and that it had simply ordered the removal of those nuisances to the side of the North Loch, will it be maintained, that if upon trial, they still had been found to be so, that they could not have been removed from the side of the North Loch; and that the above act of Parliament establishes to the fleshers a perpetual right to remain there, now in the very centre, and in the most public part of the city, notwithstanding the many obvious inconveniencies, and the endangering the health of the community. Or will it be pretended, that in so notorious a case, and when there is so solid and general a complaint, that the Crown, or the Magistrates to whom the police of the city is intrusted, cannot remove this nuisance? Surely, from the words and sense of the above act of Parliament, no such plea will be maintained. If, however, the butchers found a right upon any private grant in favour of their plea, it is proper that the public should know of it, before any determination of this affair. If this private right is granted before the 16th of August 1621, it is virtually abolished by the subsequent public act of Parliament; and it is not probable that any such private grant would be given to the fleshers after that, inconsistent with that law. And it is hoped the Magistrates will not confine to their own council, the decision of so material a question, that concerns the *health* and *safety* of the *whole community!*

In matters which regard the police and safety of the people, and particularly where money is wanted, frequent addresses are made by the Magistrates to the inhabitants, and a state of the case laid before them. Never can there occur a case that more nearly concerns the general police of the city, as well as the health and safety of its inhabitants, than the present! The Magistrates lately made a very successful application to them, for their assistance in building a new High School. Just now they have addressed the public for a contribution towards erecting a Redoubt or Battery, for defending the harbour of Leith against any attempt of invasion from the common enemy. A most laudable and spirited scheme! which, I hope, will meet with the most wished for success. But necessary as this object seems to be, it is to be hoped it is only an occasional one. Let it be remembered, however, that the horrid nuisance of the slaughter-houses is a *perpetual one*, to which the sight, smelling, indeed the whole senses of every citizen, bears involuntary testimony every day! and in the most frequented, most public, and most elegant street and quarter of the metropolis!—In matters of public concern, the community has a right to be informed; it may, therefore, reasonably be expected, that a state of this matter shall be given; that is, of the right claimed by the Corporation of Butchers to continue their slaughter-houses within the city, if such right (other than what is mentioned in the above act of Parliament) exists: And that the plan now proposed by the Magistrates and Council, for removing these slaughter-houses, shall be published; and if money shall be required, a proper address to the inhabitants, on a matter which so obviously concerns the health of themselves and their posterity, will, I am persuaded, be chearfully received and complied with. I am, &c.

CIVIS.

Leith Shipping, July 3.—5.

ARRIVED,

The Adventurer of and from Hull, Stoddart, with wood; the Jonge Tobias of and from Bremen, Williams, with wood; the Peggie of and from Manner, Downie, with ditto.

SAILED,

The Peggie of Findhorn, Robertson, for Inverness, with goods; the Margaret's Industry of Prestonpans, Kelly, for Dunbar, with good; the Mally of and for Montrose, Lighton, with goods; the Friendship of Leith, Dingwall, for Aberdeen, with goods.——Wind, W.

LOST,

A SMALL POCKET BOOK, red Morocco leather, containing MONEY. Any person who has found it will be welcome to retain Ten Pounds of the Money; and it is hoped the Pocket-book will be given to the waiter of Poole's Coffeehouse, Prince's street.

SADDLERY.

WILLIAM AINSLIE, Saddler from Haddington, has, by the advice of many of his customers, opened shop in Prince's Street, New Town, Edinburgh, where all Noblemen, Gentlemen, and others, may depend upon being served with every article in the Saddlery Way, on the most reasonable terms, and with the greatest punctuality. Having just got home a neat assortment of fresh goods, he flatters himself that he has it in his power to give satisfaction to all who are pleased to employ him. At the same time, he returns his most sincere thanks to all his customers for their former favours, assuring them of his utmost attention to merit a continuance of them.

N. B. Cart Harness of all kinds made in the neatest and most substantial manner.

THE ROUP of several of the FARMS belonging to the ESTATE of PRIMROSE, formerly advertised to take place upon the 5th of July current, is adjourned till Wednesday the 19th instant; and the same will be advertised at more length in future news-papers.

A FORGERY.

THE Proprietors of the SUNDERLAND BANK having had four Promissory Notes for Five Pounds each presented for payment, through one channel, which are forged, and which bear the appearance of their Notes for Five Pounds, the Public are desired to attend to the following description of the said forgery: And, if any suspicious person should offer any such forged notes in payment, they are earnestly requested to apprehend such person or persons, and give immediate notice to the Sunderland Bank, or to any of the Banks at Newcastle or Darlington, or to Messrs Allan and Stuart, Edinburgh.

The Forged Notes appear to have been first drawn with a pencil, and afterwards covered with Indian Ink in the engraving part, and with common ink in the written part. They are ill executed, and in particular upon very bad paper, without any water-mark.

The Real Notes of the old plate, which are imitated in the forgery, have WILLIAM RUSSEL, SUNDERLAND, in a water-mark, which is readily perceived on the least examination.

Whoever can discover the person or persons concerned in the forgery, or offering the same in payment, knowing them to be so, shall, upon commitment, on satisfactory proof, receive FIFTY POUNDS; and upon conviction FIFTY POUNDS more to be paid by the proprietors of the Sunderland Bank, at their office in Sunderland. And any person or persons concerned in the said forgery, discovering his or their accomplice or accomplices, upon conviction, will be entitled to the above reward; and his Majesty's pardon.

St James's, June 27. 1780.

WHEREAS it has been humbly represented to the King, that four Promissory Notes, for Five Pounds each, purporting to be the notes of the Sunderland Bank, have lately been presented for payment at the said Bank, which Notes appear to have been forged by some person or persons unknown.

His Majesty, for the better discovering and bringing to justice the person or persons concerned in the said Forgery, or offering the said Notes in payment, is hereby pleased to promise his most gracious pardon to any one of them (the actual forger or forgers excepted) who shall discover his or her accomplice, or accomplices therein, so that he or they may be apprehended and convicted thereof.

STORMONT.

The Public will please to observe, that the Proprietors of the said Bank have issued notes from a new plate, which has RUSSEL, ALLAN, and CO. SUNDERLAND BANK, in a water-mark, and engraved by J. Gray, whose name is in the tail of the L in (I PROMISE) They will further observe, that all the old notes having the water-mark as before described, (WILLIAM RUSSEL SUNDERLAND) are equally as good as the new notes, to which they will please give particular attention.

SEA-WARE at St ANDREWS to LET,

THAT upon Monday the 7th day of July current, there is to be SET by public roup, within the Court-room at St Andrews, the whole SEA-WARE belonging to the Town, and that for the space of nine years from and after the term of Martinmas. The ware-sea is very extensive, and there is excellent accommodation at hand for drying and burning it.

The articles of roup are to be seen in the hands of Stuart Grace, town-clerk of St Andrews.

SOUND LIST, by Mr WALTER WOOD.

PASSED,

June 14. Katharine of and for Dysart, Ramsay, from Memel, logs.
Mary & Nelly of Kincardine, Brown, from Dantzig for Leith.
Nelly of and from Kincardine, Millar, for Copenhagen.
Nelly of Wemyss, Beal, from Memel for Leith.
16. Erskine of and for Alloa, Bonner, from Memel, logs.
Jamieson of and for Dysart, Hutton, from Memel, ditto.
Janet and Jean of and from Alloa, Henry, for Copenhagen.
Jean of St Andrews, Wallace, from Limekilns, for ditto.
17. Venus of Kincardine, Peacock, from London to Memel.
Arrived and Remains for convoy,
19. Anne of Inverkeithing, Martin, from Riga for Leith, flax.

ELSINORE, *June* 19. 1780. Wind S. W.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, GREENOCK.

ARRIVED,

July 1. John and Robert, Main, and Mary, M'Munn, from Kirkcudbright, with meal; Agnes, Reid, from Irvine, ballast: William, Smith, from Liverpool, goods; Glasgow, Slater, from Ulverton, ditto.
2. Lady Frederick, Sheddan, from Eskdale, with lead ore.

SAILED,

June 30. Albion, Robertson, for Barbadoes, with goods; and the Fincastle Privateer, Salkeld, on a cruize.
July 1. Adventure, Denniston, for New York, with goods.

TRYST for the SALE of BLACK CATTLE.

WHEREAS there is a TRYST for the Sale of Cattle at PORTREE, in the Island of Sky, on the last Wednesday of May and July yearly, Notice is hereby given, that an *Additional Tryst* is this year appointed to be held at Broadford, in the Island aforesaid, on Monday the 1st day of August, and annually on the Monday after each of the Portree markets in time coming; where every encouragement will be given, and the best accommodation to dealers who shall resort to the markets, two good inns having been built at these places for the purpose.

INN AT KEITH.

WILLIAM WILSON, having lately commenced business as vintner and inn-keeper in Keith, begs leave to inform the Public, That he has good accommodation for travellers; and that those who favour him with their company will meet with good entertainment for themselves and horses.

A BRIDGE to be built, and HIGHWAYS to be made, in Berwick-shire.

THE joint Committees appointed by the counties of East Lothian, Berwick, &c. for directing the further alteration and improvement of the Pease roads near Old Cambus do hereby desire tradesmen and others, who chuse to undertake to build a Bridge over the Pease Water, and to make and compleat a new road from it to Coldinghammuir (being something above two miles); and also, to repair, in a sufficient manner, the great road from Ayton-bridge over Ayton-hill (also above two miles); to lodge a plan of the bridge, with estimates of the Expence thereof; and estimates of the expence for making and repairing the roads above described, with David Renton, writer in Eymouth, clerk to the Committees, any time betwixt and the 27th day of July curt; which day the Committees are to meet at the Red Lion, Berwick, to consider the estimates, and to enter into contracts with undertakers.

Mr Buchannan, Schoolmaster of Cockburnspath, will shew the tract of Road from the Pease, and Baillie Hay of Ayton will shew that over Ayton-hill, and inform as to other particulars.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 9th August next.

THE HOUSE in Hanover Street, New Town, lately possessed by the deceased George Leslie, Esq; consisting of a kitchen floor, dining-room floor, drawing-room floor, bed-room storey, and garrets, with cellars in front, back area, and many other conveniencies; all in good order, clean and free of smoke.

The purchaser to enter at Whitsunday 1781.

The house may be seen every Wednesday and Friday, between the hours of eleven and two.

The articles of roup to be seen in the hands of John Anderson, writer to the signet, to whom any person intending to purchase by private bargain may apply.

At LONDON for LEITH,

The KING GEORGE,

(One of the Contract Ships)

WILLIAM MARSHALL Master, is now loading at Hawley's Wharf, near the Hermitage Bridge, and will sail with the first convoy the 20th July current.

Letters on business, directed to the Master, at the Edinburgh Coffeehouse, No 1. Swithing's Alley, will be properly attended to.

At LONDON for BORROWSTOUNESS,

The ENDEAVOUR, Thomas Padon

Master, now lying at Hawley Wharf, taking in goods for Glasgow, Paisley, Port-Glasgow, Greenock, Ayr, Kilmarnock, Hamilton, Stirling, Alloa, Airth, Clackmannan, Culross, Dumfermline, Queensferry, and all places adjacent, and will sail with the first convoy, which leaves London the 20th July instant.

Has excellent accommodation for passengers.

Letters on business, addressed to the Master, at the Edinburgh Coffeehouse, near the Royal Exchange, will be properly attended to.

At CARRON for LONDON,

To sail July 8. 1780.

THE PAISLEY, *John Dick* Master, mounting 16 twelve pounders, and men answerable. For freight or passage, apply to Mr G. Hamilton, Glasgow; Mr John Learmonth, Leith; or to the Carron Shipping Company at Carron Wharf.

N. B. The Carron vessels are fitted out in the most complete manner for defence, at a very considerable expence, and are well provided with small arms. Able-bodied Landmen, who are desirous to serve on board these ships for 3 years certain, will meet with the best encouragement, and be protected. And mariners, recruiting parties, soldiers upon furlow, and all other steerage passengers, who have been accustomed to the use of fire arms, and will engage to assist in defending themselves, shall be accommodated with their passage to London, upon satisfying the masters for their provisions, which in no instance shall exceed 10s. 6d. sterling.

The Carron vessels sail regularly as usual, without waiting for convoy; and Mr Learmonth will forward goods to Carron for the Paisley by a sloop fitted up by the Company for that purpose.

For CHARLESTOWN,

The Ship BARRINGTON, James

Butcher master, is now taking on board goods at Greenock, and will be clear to sail by the 20th July, or sooner, if freight offers.

The Barrington is a Letter of Marque, mounted with 8 Carronades, twelve pounders, and 6 long four pounders; will be well manned; and has good accommodation for passengers.

Apply to Thomas Armstrong, Glasgow; or Johnston, Armstrong, and Co. Greenock.

27th June 1780.

LANDS TO SELL.

THE Estate of CASTLEHILL, in the County of Caithness, comprehending the Towns and Lands of Castlehill, Gerth, Harland, and others. This estate consists of above 840 acres of ground, about two thirds of which are arable, of an excellent quality. The Lands abound in marle, most conveniently situated. There are likewise great quantities of sea-weed, or ware, and shell sand, quite adjacent to the cornfields on the north side, to which there is very easy access; and stones of the best qualities may be quarried in almost every part of the estate, with little trouble or expence. In an arm of the sea, interjected betwixt this estate and *Dunnet Head*, there is salmon and herring fisheries; and the salmon are caught within two hundred yards of the mansion-house. On the shores of the estate some kelp may also be made. The mansion-house and offices are all new, large, and commodious. The estate has also an interest in a very rich and extensive adjacent common, a considerable part of which, on a division, will fall to the proprietor of it.

James Horne, writer in Edinburgh, will satisfy as to the title-deeds, shew a plan of the estate, and has powers to conclude with a purchaser; and Mr Donald Macleod sheriff-substitute of Caithness, at Murkle, can also inform as to further particulars.

LANDS in DUMFRIES-SHIRE.

To be peremptorily SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon the 19th day of July curt. betwixt the hours of five and seven o'clock,

THE Estate of BRYDKIRK and CLEUGHEADS, lying in the parishes of Annan and Holdam. This estate consists of sundry farms, which together contain above 1400 acres Scots measure; it lies along both sides of the river Annan, and extends about two miles in length, and a considerable breadth. There is a commodious new-built Mansion-house, with office-houses, garden, and orchard, with a great many beautiful and thriving plantations and natural woods around it. The house is most delightfully situated, commanding a most extensive and pleasant prospect of the river Annan, the Solway Frith, and the county of Cumberland, and is within two short miles of the town of Annan and sea-port. The estate is almost all arable, much of it inclosed and subdivided with hedges and ditch, many of the fences already sufficient, and part of the natural woods nearly ready for cutting. There is a mill upon the estate, and a valuable salmon-fishing in the river of Annan. There are plenty of limestone within the grounds, and a servitude of limestone upon the estate of Limekilns, which holds of the proprietor of Brydkirk; and the superiority thereof will be sold at the same time. The turnpike road from Langholm to Annan, and the road from Annan to Edinburgh, passes through this estate. The present rental of the estate is about 500 l sterling *per annum*; but, as several of the leases are out, the rent will rise considerably. The estate holds of subjects superiors for payment of small feu-duties. The estate of Brydkirk, which lies on one side of the river Annan, will be sold separately from the estate of Cleughheads, if purchasers shall incline.

The rental and progress of writs, with a plan of the estate, will be seen in the hands of Alexander Abercrombie writer to the signet, who will inform as to further particulars.

The trustees of Mr Currie Carlyle entreat, that such of his creditors as have not already lodged notes of their claims, will immediately give in the same to the said Alexander Abercrombie, or to Thomas Stothart writer in Dumfries, or John Johnson at Pennersaughs, near Ecclefechan.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

To be SOLD by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, on Thursday the 20th July 1780, within the Parliament-house, Edinburgh, between the hours of five and six afternoon,

The Lands and Barony of ASHINTULLY,

and other Subjects, property and superiority, belonging to Mr ROBERT MACINTOSH, Advocate, lying within the parish of Kirkmichael and shire of Perth.

The property lands are of great extent, and will admit of a considerable rise of rent, the lands having been out of lease for many years, and the present rents paid with great punctuality.

The free rent of the property lands is,	L.	254	6 1
And the feu-duties of the lands whereof the superiorities are to be exposed, extend to		21	16 5
	L.	276	2 6

The whole are now to be set up at 6500 l. in one lot.

	Scots.		
The valued rent of the property lands is,	L.	474	6 9
And of the superiorities,		1761	14 8
Total valued rent,	L.	2236	1 5

The present upset price is less than twenty-three years purchase of the whole; and if the purchaser inclines to sell the superiorities separately, he may receive such a price for them, when he pleases, as would bring the price of the property lands, at the rate they are now to be exposed, under 20 years purchase of the free rent.

The vassals are numerous, many of them singular successors, and few of them entered; so that the purchaser would immediately be entitled to a composition for entries, whereof none of them appear to be taxed by the vassals charters.

The articles of sale, title-deeds, and particulars of the rental, to be seen in the hands of Mr Callender depute-clerk of Session, or Alexander Mackenzie writer to the signet.

SALE of LANDS in FIFE,

And a PIECE of GROUND, &c. near Newhaven.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the British coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Thursday the twentieth day of July 1780, between the hours of four and six afternoon, by Mr Ludovick Grant accomptant in Edinburgh, as trustee for Thomas Walker, Esq; of Saintford, and his creditors,

THE Lands and Estate of SAINTFORD, lying in the parish of Forgan, and shire of Fife, pleasantly situated upon the south side of the river Tay, nearly adjoining to the public Ferry at Dundee, within six miles of St Andrews, and the fame of Cupar, the county town. The whole of this estate consists of about 773 acres, mostly of good arable soil. There is a neat commodious mansion-house upon the lands, with suitable offices, in very good repair, a large well stocked garden, and an orchard. The purchaser may have immediate access to the mansion-house, offices, garden, orchard, and part of the adjacent inclosures, presently occupied by Mr Walker.

Upon the estate there is a great quantity of old full grown trees, besides very considerable young plantations in a thriving condition. The yearly free rent of the estate, after deduction of all public burdens, amounts to 340 l. 19s. 1d. Sterling. Part of the lands are held blench of the Crown, and entitle the proprietor to vote in the election of a member of parliament for the county; the remainder are held of a subject superior for payment of a trifling feu-duty.

There is an heritable right to the teinds of part of the lands; the tythes of most of them are valued by decreets of valuation as far back as the 1637 and 1713, and the minister of Forgan having within these 40 years got a considerable augmentation of his stipend, there can no additional burden be supposed to affect the tythes for many years hence.

For the encouragement of purchasers, this estate will be set up at 7842 l. sterling.

As also, The Park and Garden, lying near the village of Newhaven, presently possessed by James Auchenleck gardener. This piece of ground is extremely well situated for a villa, being in the vicinity of Edinburgh, and commanding a most agreeable prospect of the Frith of Forth and the adjacent coasts on both sides in the counties of Lothian and Fife. The extent of the ground is about eight acres; it holds feu of the Trinity-house of Leith for payment of 18l. 5s. 4d. 6-12ths yearly, and is presently let at 33 l. 7s. 6d. Sterling; and for the encouragement of purchasers, this piece of ground, &c. will be set up at 376l 12 s. sterling.

The subjects will be shown by the respective possessors; and the articles of roup, plans of the whole lands, and the title deeds, are in the hands of Edward Bruce writer in Edinburgh, to whom, or to Mr Grant the trustee, those intending to become purchasers, and desirous for further information, may apply.

BY ADJOURNMENT,

TO be SOLD, by judicial roup, within the Parliament or New Session House, Edinburgh, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills for the time, upon Wednesday the 19th day of July curt. between the hours of two and four afternoon,

The REMAINING LOTS of

The Lands and Estate of DALDERSE,

With the Pertinents, in the parish of Falkirk, and shire of Stirling, viz.

LOT I. The Lands possessed by Margaret Mackie, John Melvil, Thomas Muirhead, George Potter; and 16 acres, 2 roods, 29 falls, and 23 ells, possessed by Robert Cowan. The upset-price will be 3000 l. 4s. 9d. 1-12th.

LOT II. The Lands possessed by James Thomson, (now Andrew Hart), John Band, William Watson; and the mills possessed by George Potter. The upset-price will be 4437 l. 13 s. 9 d.

LOT. IV. The Farms possessed by John Finlayson, William Wise, John Ranken, and John Sands. The upset-price will be 2995 l. 16 s. 5d. 2-12ths.

LOT V. The Lands possessed by James Smith and Robert Walker. The upset-price will be 2486 l. 19 s. 6d. 1-12th.

The whole of these Lands hold of the Crown.

The Lands are of a rich soil, pleasantly situated betwixt the towns of Falkirk and the river Carron, the Great Canal running through the middle of them.

The articles and conditions of roup, with the title-deeds, are to be seen in the hands of Thomas Cockburn or James Ferrier writers to the signet, or Alexander Ross depute-clerk of Session. And the said James Ferrier will inform as to other particulars.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

To be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 1st day of August 1780, betwixt the hours of five and seven afternoon, The SUBJECTS aftermentioned, in the lots following, viz.

Lot I. THE Lands of WESTER CLEPINGTON and HOGGFAULD, lying in the parish of Dundee, and sheriffdom of Forfar. These lands are most pleasantly situated within a mile of the town of Dundee, and the mansion-house, which was lately built, is very commodious, and commands a delightful view of the river Tay and the adjacent country. The lands consist of about 32 Scots acres, all inclosed, are of an excellent soil, have a servitude of pasturage, &c. on the muir of Clepington, and the privilege of gathering dung in the town of Dundee. There is a great variety of fruit and other young trees thereon, in a thriving condition, and it is supposed a stone-quarry and rock-marle may be got in the lands. They hold of a subject, for payment of a feu-duty of 2s. 2 d. 8-12ths sterling, and the valued rent is 58 l. 6s. 8d. Scots. For the encouragement of purchasers, these lands will be exposed to sale at the sum of 1350 l. Sterling.

Lot II. The Twelfth Part of the Town and Lands of KINCAPLE, lying in the parish of St Andrews, and shire of Fife, with that part of the Commonty of Strathkinness, lately divided and set apart to said lands, extending to about six acres. The said Twelfth part of Kincaple exclusive of the part of the said commonty, consists of about 57 Scots acres of good arable land. There is a stone-quarry and coal to be got thereon. The lands are mostly inclosed with hedge and ditch. They hold of the crown, and their valued rent is 73 l. 10 s. Scots. They will be exposed at the sum of 1000 l. Sterling.

Lot III. The Town and Lands of NEWPORT, with the harbour and piers, tolls and customs thereof, lying in the parish of Forgan, and shire of Fife, and along the south side of the river Tay. The arable lands consist of six acres, besides a proportional part of the commonty lately divided. There is a convenient dwelling-house on the lands, which has for many years been occupied as an inn, and very well frequented, being at one of the public ferries from Fife to Dundee. There is a feu-duty of 10s. Scots, and a teind-duty of 5 l. 7s. 9d. Scots, payable yearly out of the said lands. They will be exposed at the sum of 340 l. Sterling.

N. B. No tacks of any of the above subjects are considered as subsisting, excepting such as were granted anterior to the 18th day of November 1776, the date of recording the infeftment on the trust-right.

The progress of writs and conditions of roup, are to be seen in the hands of Alexander Duncan writer to the signet; and for further particulars apply to him, or to Alexander Farquharson accomptant in Edinburgh, or to Andrew Pitcairne writer in Dundee.

SALE OF LANDS.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the British coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the first of August next, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon,

THE Lands and Estate of KINGSGRANGE, comprehending the lands of Nether Kilwhanidy, mill and fishings in the water of Urr, together with the lands of Marlemont, the first lying in the parish of Urr, and the other two in the parish of Kirkpatrick Durham, and stewartry of Kirkcudbright; all which belonged to the deceased Brigadier-General Patrick Gordon of Kingsgrange.

The Lands of Kingsgrange and Nether Kilwhannidy, pay of yearly gross rent, L. 330 17 1

And hold of the Crown for payment of 2 l. 9 s. 1 d. 2-12ths sterling, for the lands of Grange and Kilwhannidy holds blench. The stipend payable out of Grange is, in consequence of a late augmentation,

	L.	4	18 0
School salary,		0	14 11
	L.	5	12 11

And the proprietor has right to the teinds.

The Lands of Nether Kilwhannidy and Marlemont pay of yearly stipend, in consequence of a late augmentation, L. 9 7 8 8-12ths.
They pay of school salary. 0 18 5 8-12ths.

L. 10 6 2 4-12ths.

And the Lands of Kilwhannidy pay of the above-mentioned rent 195 l. 17 s. Sterling. The lands of Marlemount pay 60 l. of rent; and the proportion of stipend payable therefore is 21. 17s. 2 d. 3-12ths, and of school salary 5 s. 7 d. 6-12ths; so that the proportion of the stipend payable for Nether Kilwhannidy is 61. 10 s. 6 d. 5-12ths, and of school salary 12 s. 10 d. 2-12ths. The lands of Marlemont hold feu of a subject superior, and have right to the teinds, for all which a feu-duty of 4 s. 3 d. Sterling is payable.

If the lands are to be exposed in parcels, the lands of Grange and Ward Meadow are to be the first parcel, containing about 486 Scots acres mostly arable, and Nether Kilwhannidy the second, containing about 470 Scots acres mostly arable, and are to be exposed at 23 years purchase of the free rent; and the lands of Marlemont, containing about 143 Scots acres mostly arable, and in which there is plenty of marle, are to be the third parcel, and are to be exposed at 22 years purchase of the free rent.

The lands of Grange are pleasantly situated in the finest place of the country, upon the banks of the river of Urr, where there is plenty of salmon, within 14 measured miles of Dumfries, within a mile of the military road leading thereto, and to Port Patrick, and within three or four miles of the Dub of Hass or Dalbeatie, upon the river Urr, where there is a harbour, and any quantity of lime may be imported, and a good road is made for leading the same. There is a neat small mansion-house and office-houses, and a good quantity of thriving old trees, besides new plantations. The valued rent of the lands holding of the Crown is 694 l. Scots, and the valued rent of Marlemount is 53 l. Scots. The lands of Grange are retoured to a ten merk, and the lands of Kilwhannidy to a five merk land, prior to the 1681, so are two unexceptionable freehold qualifications.

The rental, value, and deductions, are judicially proven in a process before the Court of Session, so the accuracy thereof may be depended upon; and the lands are all free of tack, except three farms, viz. Wraile Mill, which expires at Whitsunday 1781, Knockneam, which expires at Whitsunday 1782, and Merkland, which expires at Whitsunday 1783, the rents of which amount only to 80 l. per annum.

The rental, articles of roup, inventary of the title-deeds, which are unexceptionably clear, and the title-deeds themselves, to be seen in the hands of John Syme writer to the signet, New-street; and copies of these particulars to be seen in the hands of James Graham writer in Dumfries; and as the proprietor often resides at Grange, he will be ready to shew the estate to any intended purchaser.

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